



Bracknell Forest Council

Safeguarding and Child

Protection Policy

Ascot Heath Infant School

September 2018

INTRODUCTION

Ascot Heath Infant School fully recognises the responsibility it has under section 175 (*Section 157 for Independent Schools and Academies*) of the Education Act 2002 to have arrangements in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Through their day-to-day contact with pupils and direct work with families, staff at the school have a crucial role to play in noticing indicators of possible abuse or neglect and referring them to Children's Social Care.

This policy sets out how the school's governing body discharges its statutory responsibilities relating to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils at the school. Our policy applies to all school staff, teaching and non teaching, paid and unpaid, including governors. Teaching assistants, mid-day supervisors, secretaries as well as teachers can be the first point of disclosure for a child. Concerned parents/carers may also contact the school and its governors.

This policy is written in the recognition that Berkshire Child Protection procedures are followed in line with Bracknell Forest Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) expectations.

In addition to the Berkshire Child Protection Procedures, it is an expectation that all Bracknell Forest Schools follow the Statutory Guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' (2018) and the DfE Statutory Guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (May 2018) with effect from 3rd September 2018. *Ascot Heath Infant School* ensures that all staff have read and understood Part 1 and Annex A of the 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' guidance.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Ascot Heath Infant School is a Bracknell Forest School situated in the North Ascot area of the Borough. North Ascot is a semi-rural community in the north of Bracknell Forest. There are low levels of deprivation against National Averages with a level of free school meal eligibility of below 10%. Access to services, facilities and open space is good. The proportion of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance or other benefits is below the National Average and that for the South East.

The key safeguarding priorities for the Bracknell Forest LSCB are as follows:

- 1.** Ensure the effectiveness of the arrangements to provide early help
- 2.** Ensure the effectiveness of the safeguarding arrangements for disabled children
- 3.** Ensure that children and young people are protected from 'online' risks
- 4.** Ensure the effectiveness of services promoting children's emotional wellbeing
- 5.** Implement learning to ensure effective practice

Ascot Heath Infant School ensures these priorities are embedded into safeguarding practice within the school.

There are four main elements to our policy:

1. **PREVENTION** through the teaching and pastoral support offered to pupils and the creation and maintenance of a whole school protective ethos
2. **PROCEDURES** for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases, of abuse. The definitions of the four categories of abuse are attached (see Appendix A)
3. **SUPPORTING VULNERABLE CHILDREN** those who may have been abused or witnessed violence towards others.
4. **PREVENTING UNSUITABLE PEOPLE WORKING WITH CHILDREN**

1.0 PREVENTION

- 1.1 We recognise that high self-esteem, confidence, supportive friends and good lines of communication with a trusted adult help to protect children.
- 1.2 The school will therefore:

establish and maintain an environment where children feel safe in both the real and the virtual world and are encouraged to talk and are listened to
- 1.3 ensure children know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon as appropriate
- 1.4 include in the curriculum activities and opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safer from abuse both in the real and the virtual world and information about who to turn to for help
- 1.5 Include in the curriculum material which will help children develop realistic attitudes to the responsibilities of adult life, particularly with regard to child care and parenting skills
- 1.6 Keep up to date with key issues within Safeguarding, including Child Sexual Exploitation, County Lines, Extremism and Radicalisation and Sexting. We will support children at an appropriate level to recognise the abuse and grooming behaviours associated with these issues.

2.0 PROCEDURES

- 2.1 We will follow the procedures set out in the Berkshire LSCB Child Protection Procedures. A copy of these procedures can be found on <http://berks.proceduresonline.com>

- 2.2 **The Designated Senior Lead for Child Protection is Laura Barrett**
- 2.3 **The Deputy Designated Lead is James Somers**
- 2.4 **The following members of staff have also received the Designated Person training Catherine Bates, Steph Eyers**
- 2.5 **The nominated governor for Safeguarding and Child Protection is Ollie Clayson**
- 2.6 The school will:
- 2.7 ensure there is a designated senior person who has lead responsibility for child protection in the school. These responsibilities are reflected in their job description.
- 2.8 ensure there is a deputy designated need who can fulfil the role of the designated lead in their absence. These responsibilities are reflected in their job description.
- 2.9 ensure both the lead and deputy have undertaken, as a minimum, the ‘Targeted’ level child protection training course run by representatives of the local authority or other approved provider.
- 2.10 ensure that this training is updated every two years in accordance with guidance
- 2.11 ensure the continued professional development of the designated and deputy designated through at least annual update training (including network meetings and briefings)
- 2.12 recognise the importance of the role of the designated person/s and ensure they have the time, training and support necessary to undertake their duties which include, providing advice and support to staff, taking part in inter-agency meetings and contributing to the assessment of children in need
- 2.13 ensure every member of staff, paid and unpaid, and the governing body knows who the designated members of staff are and the procedures for passing on concerns from the point of induction. Safeguarding information and procedures are in the Staff Handbook, which is updated annually and given to every new and existing member of staff. Whistleblowing procedures are available on the staff notice board. Volunteers are given a comprehensive Safeguarding leaflet.
- 2.14 ensure every member of staff, paid and unpaid, and the governing body knows what the contingency arrangements are for when the designated members of staff are not available. The school office always has contact location and phone numbers and would contact either Laura Barrett, Catherine Bates, James Somers or Steph Eyers, who would return to school. Other members of SLT would monitor the situation in the meantime and will have ready access to the Bracknell-Forest Local Safeguarding Children Board Cue Card.
- 2.15 ensure that the designated members of staff take advice from a child protection specialist when managing complex cases. The Emergency Duty Team (out of hours) is also available (see Useful Contacts, Appendix B)

- 2.16 ensure there is a nominated governor for safeguarding and child protection who has undertaken appropriate training
- 2.17 ensure every member of staff and every governor knows:
- the name of the designated person/s and their role
 - how to identify the signs of abuse and neglect
 - how to pass on and record concerns about a pupil
 - that they have an individual responsibility to be alert to the signs and indicators of abuse and for referring child protection concerns to the Designated Person/s
 - that they have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn
 - where to find the local Child Protection Procedures
- 2.18 ensure that every member of staff has read and understood Part 1 and Annex A of the DfE 'Keeping Children Safe in education' statutory guidance
- 2.19 provide Child Protection training for **all** staff from the point of their induction which is updated regularly throughout the year, with annual updates and full refresher training every three years as a minimum. This schedule will ensure all staff are confident about:
- the school's legislative responsibility
 - their personal responsibility
 - the school's policies and procedures
 - the need to be alert to the signs and indicators of possible abuse, including child sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, extremism and radicalisation, grooming, county lines and sexting
 - the need to record concerns
 - how to support and respond to a child who discloses abuse
- 2.20 provide ongoing continuous professional development around safeguarding and child protection matters with regular opportunity for update briefings and discussion (at least annually)
- 2.21 ensure that all staff, paid and unpaid, recognise their duty and feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children and that such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with the agreed whistle-blowing policy
- 2.22 ensure that parents are informed of the responsibility placed on the school and staff in relation to child protection by setting out these duties in the school prospectus and on the website
- 2.23 ensure that this policy is available publicly either via the school website www.ascotheathinfants.co.uk.

3.0 Liaison with Other Agencies

3.1 The school will:

work to develop effective links with relevant services to promote the safety and welfare of all pupils

3.2 co-operate as required, in line with the DfE Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) and Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018), with key agencies in their enquiries regarding child protection matters including attendance and providing written reports at child protection conferences and core groups

3.3 notify Children's Social Care immediately if:

- it should have to exclude a pupil who is subject to a Child Protection Plan (whether fixed term or permanently)
- there is an unexplained absence of a pupil who is subject to a Child Protection Plan
- there is any change in circumstances to a pupil who is subject to a Child Protection Plan

4.0 Record Keeping

4.1 The school will:

keep clear, detailed, accurate, written records of concerns about children (noting the date, event and action taken), even where there is no need to refer the matter to Social Care immediately

4.2 ensure all records are kept securely, separate from the main pupil file, and in a locked location

4.3 ensure all relevant child protection records are sent to the receiving school or establishment when a pupil moves schools. These will be sent in a separate sealed envelope from the file and marked for the attention of the Designated Child Protection Lead.

5.0 Confidentiality and information sharing

5.1 Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with the Data Protection Act 2018 principles. The Data Protection Act does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child.

5.2 Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Data Protection Act, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a pupil or parents to see child protection requests, they will refer the request to the Designated Person or Headteacher.

The Data Protection Act 2018 incorporates the General Data Protection Regulations 2018 requirements into English law.

5.3 The school will:

ensure confidentiality protocols are adhered to and information is shared appropriately. If in any doubt about confidentiality, staff will seek advice from a senior manager or Children's Social Care as required.*

* Information sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers is available from Department of Education.
www.education.gov.uk

5.4 ensure that the Headteacher or Designated Person will only disclose any information about a pupil to other members of staff on a 'need to know' basis, including Domestic Abuse notifications

5.5 make all staff aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children

5.6 ensure staff are clear with children that they cannot promise to keep secrets.

6.0 Communication with Parents/Carers

6.1 The school will:

ensure that parents/carers are informed of the responsibility placed on the school and staff in relation to child protection by setting out its duties in the school prospectus/website.

6.2 undertake appropriate discussion with parents/carers prior to involvement of another agency unless the circumstances preclude this action. If the school believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the situation, advice will be sought from Children's Social Care.

7.0 SUPPORTING VULNERABLE CHILDREN

7.1 We recognise that abuse or witnessing violence may have an adverse impact on those children which may last into adulthood without appropriate intervention and support.

7.2 This school may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. Nevertheless, when at school their behaviour may be challenging and defiant or they may become withdrawn.

7.3 We recognise that some vulnerable children may develop abusive behaviours and that these children may need to be referred on for appropriate support and intervention.

8.0 The school will support the pupil through:

- 8.1 Curricular opportunities to encourage self-esteem and self-motivation
- 8.2 An ethos that actively promotes a positive, supportive and safe environment and values the whole community
- 8.3 The school's behaviour policy and equality policy will support vulnerable pupils in the school. All staff will agree on a consistent approach, which focuses on the behaviour of the child but does not damage the pupil's sense of self worth. The school will ensure that the pupil knows that some behaviour is unacceptable but s/he is valued and not to be blamed for any abuse which has occurred
- 8.4 Liaison with agencies which support the pupil such as the Behaviour Support Team, Children's Social Care, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services or other agencies as deemed appropriate.
- 8.5 A commitment to develop productive and supportive relationships with parents/carers
- 8.6 Recognition that children living in a home environment where there is domestic abuse, drug or alcohol abuse or mental health issues are vulnerable and in need of support and protection; they may also be young carers
- 8.7 Monitoring and supporting pupil's welfare, keeping records and notifying Social Care in accordance with the Berkshire LSCB Child Protection Procedures
- 8.8 Ensuring when a child who is subject to a child protection or child in need plan leaves, information is transferred to the new school immediately. The Named Social Worker will also be informed.
- 8.9 When a child is missing from education, the school will follow the procedure as set out in Bracknell Forest Children Missing Education guidance. The Education Welfare Service and Children's Social Care will be informed if a child is subject to a Child Protection Plan or there have been ongoing concerns.

9.0 Contextual Safeguarding

- 9.1 We recognise that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside the school. All staff, in particular the Designated Safeguarding Lead, are asked to consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur.

This is recognised as contextual safeguarding, which simply means assessments of children consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

Such an approach enables any assessment to consider all the available evidence and the full context of any concerns.

10.0 Substance Misuse and Child Protection

10.1 The discovery that a young person is misusing legal or illegal substances or reported evidence of their substance misuse is not necessarily sufficient in itself to initiate child protection proceedings but the school will consider such action in the following situations:

When there is evidence or reasonable cause:

- to believe the young person's substance misuse may cause him or her to be vulnerable to other abuse such as sexual harm or exploitation
- to believe the pupil's substance related behaviour is a result of abuse or because of pressure or incentives from others, particularly adults
- where the misuse is suspected of being linked to parent/carer substance misuse.

11.0 Children of Substance Misusing Parents/Carers

11.1 Misuse of drugs and/or alcohol is strongly associated with significant harm to children, especially when combined with other features such as domestic violence.

11.2 When the school receives information about drug and alcohol abuse by a child's parents/carers they will follow appropriate procedures.

11.3 This is particularly important if the following factors are present:

- Use of the family resources to finance the parent's dependency, characterised by inadequate food, heat and clothing for the children
- Children exposed to unsuitable caregivers or visitors, e.g. customers or dealers
- The effects of alcohol leading to an inappropriate display of sexual and/or aggressive behaviour
- Chaotic drug and alcohol use leading to emotional unavailability, irrational behaviour and reduced parental vigilance
- Disturbed moods as a result of withdrawal symptoms or dependency
- Unsafe storage of drugs and/or alcohol or injecting equipment
- Drugs and/or alcohol having an adverse impact on the growth and development of the unborn child

12.0 Domestic Abuse

12.1 Where there is Domestic Abuse in a family, the children/young people will always be affected; the longer the violence continues, the greater the risk of significant and enduring harm, which they may carry with them into their adult life and relationships.

12.2 Head Teachers are notified by the Local Authority Safeguarding and Inclusion Manager of Domestic Abuse incidents where the police have been called and that involve children and young people on their roll. The school will take appropriate action to ensure these children and young people are closely monitored and any concerns are referred appropriately.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

- 12.2 Female genital mutilation includes procedures that intentionally alter or injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is a form of abuse that does occur in the UK.
- 12.3 FGM is carried out on children between the ages of 0–15. It is extremely harmful and has short and long term effects on physical and psychological health.
- 12.4 FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of the human rights of girls and women, and is illegal in most countries, including the UK.
- 12.5 The school takes these concerns seriously and staff are made aware of the possible signs and indicators that may alert them to the possibility of FGM. Any indication that FGM is a risk, is imminent, or has already taken place will be dealt with under the child protection procedures outlined in this policy.
- 12.6 At Ascot Heath Infant School we have a mandatory duty to report concerns we have about girls thought to be at risk of FGM to the police. We will also notify social care
- 12.7 The Designated Person will make appropriate and timely referrals to the Police and Social Care if FGM is suspected or disclosed. In these cases, parents will not be informed before seeking advice. The case will still be referred to Social Care even if it is against the pupil's wishes.

13.0 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- 14.1 *'Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.'* (Definition as used in Statutory guidance)
- 14.2 Exploitation is marked out by an imbalance of power in the relationship and involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation and sexual bullying including cyberbullying and grooming.
- 14.3 It is important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not show any external signs of this abuse and may not recognise it as abuse.
- 14.4 Young people who go missing can be at increased risk of sexual exploitation and so procedures are in place to ensure appropriate response to children and young people who go missing, particularly on repeat occasions.
- 14.5 School will complete a Child Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Tool and refer to Children's Social Care if there is a concern that a child or young person may be at

risk of sexual exploitation. School may also consult with the Specialist Support Child Exploitation Team if required.

- 14.6 The designated child protection lead will attend the 'Sexual Exploitation and Missing Risk Assessment Conference (SEMRAC) Meeting' if a child from the school is being discussed as a result of a completed risk assessment tool.

15.0 Extremism and Radicalisation

- 15.2 In the government guidance for England Keeping Children Safe in Education radicalisation is defined as 'the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism' (DfE, 2018).
- 15.3 There is no place for extremist views of any kind in our school, whether from internal sources – pupils, staff or governors, or external sources - school community, external agencies or individuals. We strive to ensure our pupils see the school as a safe place where they can explore controversial issues safely and where our teachers encourage and facilitate this – we have a duty to ensure this happens.
- 15.4 As a school we recognise that extremism and exposure to extremist materials and influences can lead to poor outcomes for children and so should be addressed as a safeguarding concern as set out in this policy. We also recognise that if we fail to challenge extremist views, we are failing to protect our pupils.
- 15.6 Extremists of all persuasions aim to develop destructive relationships between different communities by promoting division, fear and mistrust of others based on ignorance or prejudice and thereby limiting the life chances children and of young people. Education is a powerful weapon against this; equipping children and young people with the knowledge, skills and critical thinking, to challenge and debate in an informed way.
- 15.7 We therefore will provide a broad and balanced curriculum, delivered by skilled professionals, so that our pupils are enriched, understand and become tolerant of difference and diversity and also to ensure that they thrive, feel valued and not marginalised.
- 15.8 We are aware that young people can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views from an early age which emanate from a variety of sources and media, including via the internet, and at times pupils may themselves reflect or display views that may be discriminatory, prejudiced or extremist, including using derogatory language.
- 15.9 Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by pupils or staff will always be challenged and where appropriate dealt with in line with our Behaviour and Equality Policies for pupils and the Code of Conduct for staff.

15.10 As part of wider safeguarding responsibilities school staff will be alert to:

- Disclosures by pupils of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or materials of others outside of school, such as in their homes or community groups, especially where pupils have not actively sought these out.
- Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images
- Pupils accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites
- Parental reports of changes in behaviour, friendship or actions and requests for assistance
- Partner schools, local authority services, and police reports of issues affecting pupils in other schools or settings
- Pupils voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives
- Use of extremist or 'hate' terms to exclude others or incite violence
- Intolerance of difference, whether secular or religious or, in line with our equalities policy, views based on, but not exclusive to, gender, disability, homophobia, race, colour or culture
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- Anti-Western or Anti-British views

15.11 Our school will closely follow local agreed procedure as set out by the Local Authority and agreed processes and criteria for safeguarding individuals vulnerable to extremism and radicalisation. In the event of concerns about a person becoming radicalised, consideration will be given to using the LA Channel process. Channel is a bespoke panel which meets to address issues of individuals who have been identified as being at risk of radicalisation but have not committed any terrorism offence.

16.0 Forced Marriage

16.1 A forced marriage is when someone is made to marry another person who they don't want to. Forced marriages can happen in secret and can also be planned by parents, family or religious leaders. It may involve physical abuse, sexual abuse or emotional abuse.

16.2 A forced marriage is different from an arranged marriage. In an arranged marriage, people have a choice about whether they get married or not. Arranged marriages are a cultural tradition for many people, but forced marriages are an abuse of human rights

16.3 Forced marriage is against the law in the UK and any concern that a child or young person may be being forced into marriage will be responded to as a Child Protection concern and referred to Children's Social Care.

17.0 SEXTING

17.1 'Sexting' is an increasingly common activity among children and young people, where they share inappropriate or explicit images online or through mobile phones. It can also refer to written message

17.2 'Sexting' is the exchange of self-generated sexually explicit images, through mobile picture messages or webcams over the internet.

- 17.3 'Sexting' is often seen as 'flirting' by children and young people who feel that it's a part of normal life.
- 17.4 'Sexting' can leave young people vulnerable to blackmail, bullying, unwanted attention and emotional distress.
- 17.5 'Sexting' is illegal. By sending an explicit image, a young person is producing and distributing child abuse images and risks being prosecuted, even if the picture is taken and shared with their permission.
- 17.6 Ascot Heath Infant School will ensure that the risks associated with this issue is discussed with children on a regular basis as part of the curriculum around e-safety.
- 17.7 Where the school becomes aware of 'Sexting' that has occurred and involves a child or children from the school, parents will be notified and Social Care contacted where appropriate.

18.0 Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children

- 18.1 Ascot Heath Infant School is aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way.
- 18.2 When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment
- 18.3 Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children
- 18.4 Ascot Heath Infant School is clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up
- 18.5 Through the PSHE curriculum, the school delivers a programme of Sessions to challenge this issue. These include:
- healthy and respectful relationships;
 - what respectful behaviour looks like;
 - consent;
 - gender roles, stereotyping, equality;
 - body confidence and self-esteem;
 - prejudiced behaviour;
- 18.6 Where the school becomes aware of any instances of **Sexual violence and sexual harassment** this will be dealt with in line with the behaviour policy and parents will be notified. Social Care will be contacted in line with child protection procedures.

Gang Activity

- 19.1 Children and young people involved with, or on the edges of gangs, might be victims of violence or they might be pressured into doing things like stealing or carrying drugs or weapons. They might be abused, exploited or put into dangerous situations
- 19.2 There are lots of reasons why young people feel the pressure to join gangs. They might be bored and looking for excitement or feel attracted to the status and power it can give them. They might join due to peer pressure, money or family problems. Gang membership can also make a child feel protected and that they belong.
- 19.3 For lots of young people, being part of a gang makes them feel part of a family so they might not want to leave. Even if they do, leaving or attempting to leave can be a really scary idea. They might be frightened about what will happen to them, their friends or their family if they leave.
- 19.4 Ascot Heath Infant School takes gang activity seriously and would respond to concerns about gang membership through multi agency working and appropriate referrals which may include Youth Offending Service, Police and Children's Social Care.

20 County Lines and Criminal Exploitation

- 20.1 Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns.
- 20.2 Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. Procedures are in place to ensure appropriate response to children and young people who go missing, particularly on repeat occasions.
- 20.3 When children present with risk indicators that could be associated to criminal exploitation, school will complete a Criminal Exploitation Risk Assessment Tool and refer to Children's Social Care. School may also consult with the Specialist Support Child Exploitation Team if required.
- 20.4 The designated child protection lead will attend the 'Bracknell Forest Criminal Exploitation Risk Assessment Meeting' if requested to do so.

21 Fabricated and Induced Illness

- 21.1 Fabricated or Induced Illness is a condition whereby a child suffers harm through the deliberate action of her/his main carer and which is attributed by the adult to another cause.
- 21.2 There are four main ways of the carer fabricating or inducing illness in a child:
 - Fabrication of signs and symptoms, including fabrication of past medical history;

- Fabrication of signs and symptoms and falsification of hospital charts, records, letters and documents and specimens of bodily fluids;
 - Exaggeration of symptoms/real problems. This may lead to unnecessary investigations, treatment and/or special equipment being provided;
 - Induction of illness by a variety of means.
- 21.3 Harm to the child may be caused through unnecessary or invasive medical treatment, which may be harmful and possibly dangerous, based on symptoms that are falsely described or deliberately manufactured by the carer, and lack independent corroboration.
- 21.4 In cases of suspected Fabricated and Induced Illness Ascot Heath Infant School will work closely with other agencies to ensure information is shared appropriately and in a timely manner.
- 21.5 Where a child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm, the school will make a referral to Children's Social Care.

22.0 PREVENTING UNSUITABLE PEOPLE FROM WORKING WITH CHILDREN

- 22.1 The school will operate safer recruitment practices including ensuring appropriate DBS and reference checks are undertaken according to the government statutory guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (2016) and the Local Authority's Safer Recruitment Toolkit.
- 22.2 The following members of staff have undertaken Safer Recruitment training:**
Laura Barrett, Catherine Bates and Billy Jawandha
- 22.3 Any allegation of abuse made against a member of staff will be reported straight away to the Head Teacher or Principal. In cases where the Head Teacher or Principal is the subject of an allegation, it will be reported to the Chair of Governors. (See Allegations flowchart Appendix C.) The school will follow the procedures set out in Part four of Keeping Children Safe in Education.
- 22.4 The school will consult with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff or where there are concerns about the practice of a staff member. The school will adhere to the relevant procedures set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education.
- 22.5 The Head Teacher or Chair of Governors will liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) ensuring that all allegations are reported to the LADO within one working day. The Head Teacher or Chair of Governors **will not** seek to interview the child/ren or members of staff involved until advice has been sought. Doing so may compromise any police interviews that may be necessary.
- 22.6 The school will ensure that any disciplinary proceedings against staff relating to child protection matters are concluded in full even when the member of staff is no longer employed at the school and that notification of any concerns is made to the relevant authorities and professional bodies and included in references where applicable.

- 22.7 Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly, and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension is not mandatory, nor is it automatic but, in some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected.
- 22.8 Consideration will be given to the needs of the child and a recognition that a child may make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events do happen.
- 22.9 The school will ensure that all staff, paid and unpaid, are aware of the need for maintaining appropriate and professional boundaries in their relationships with pupils and parents/carers as advised within the Schools Code of Conduct. As part of the Induction process, all staff will receive guidance about how to create appropriate professional boundaries (in both the real and virtual world) with all children, especially those with a disability or who are vulnerable.
- 22.10 The school will ensure that staff and volunteers are aware that sexual relationships with pupils aged under 18 are unlawful and could result in legal proceedings taken against them under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Abuse of Trust).
- 22.11 The school will ensure that communication between pupils and adults, by whatever method, are transparent and take place within clear and explicit professional boundaries and are open to scrutiny.

23.0 OTHER RELATED POLICIES

Physical Intervention
Racist Incidents
Health and Safety
E-Safety and Acceptable Use
Intimate Care Policy
Whistleblowing
Complaints procedure
Behaviour
Equality
Attendance

24.0 Use of Mobile Phones Policy

- 24.1 Our policy on use of mobile phones, cameras and sharing of images is set out in a separate document and is reviewed annually. It is recognised that personal mobile phones have the potential to be used inappropriately and therefore the school has developed a policy to outline the required protocol for all staff, students volunteers and parents/carers.

25.0 Children with Special Educational Needs

25.1 At Ascot Heath Infant School we recognise that, statistically, children with emotional and behavioural difficulties and disabilities are most vulnerable to abuse. In managing children with complex and multiple disabilities and/or emotional and behavioural problems we are particularly sensitive to indicators of abuse. We recognise that behaviour, mood and injury may relate to possible abuse and not just a child's SEN or Disability.

We also recognise that there is a greater risk of peer group isolation and disproportionate impact of bullying among children with SEND, in particular for those children with reduced communication. As a school we strive to ensure any such issues are dealt with at the earliest opportunity and that these matters are dealt with proactively through the PSHE curriculum.

As part of the PSHE curriculum staff will teach children personal safety skills in accordance with their ability and needs. Children will be taught personal safety skills such as telling and who to tell, good and bad touches and good and bad secrets. The content of lessons will be shared with parents/carers so that these skills can be supported at home.

Where necessary in order to support children with communication difficulties, the school will provide additional training to staff on different communication strategies.

We promote high standards of practice, including ensuring that disabled children know how to raise concerns, and have access to a range of adults with whom they can communicate.

At Ascot Heath Infant School we recognise that, statistically, children with emotional and behavioural difficulties and disabilities are most vulnerable to abuse. In managing children with complex and multiple disabilities and/or emotional and behavioural problems we are particularly sensitive to indicators of abuse. We recognise that behaviour, mood and injury may relate to possible abuse and not just a child's SEN or Disability.

We also recognise that there is a greater risk of peer group isolation and disproportionate impact of bullying among children with SEND, in particular for those children with reduced communication. As a school we strive to ensure any such issues are dealt with at the earliest opportunity and that these matters are dealt with proactively through the PSHE curriculum.

As part of the PSHE curriculum staff will teach children personal safety skills in accordance with their ability and needs. Children will be taught personal safety skills such as telling and who to tell, good and bad touches and good and bad secrets. The content of lessons will be shared with parents/carers so that these skills can be supported at home.

Where necessary in order to support children with communication difficulties, the school will provide additional training to staff on different communication strategies.

We promote high standards of practice, including ensuring that disabled children know how to raise concerns, and have access to a range of adults with whom they can communicate.

26.0 GOVERNING BODY CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

26.1 The governing body fully recognises its responsibilities with regard to child protection and safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

It will:

- nominate a governor for safeguarding and child protection who will monitor the school's compliance with statutory requirements and practice and champion safeguarding and child protection issues
- ensure an annual report is made to the full governing body. This will include a self assessment audit of safeguarding arrangements for the school.
- ensure that this Safeguarding and Child Protection policy is annually reviewed and updated and shared with staff. It will be made available on the school website.

27.0 Extended Schools and Before and After School Activities (on or off school site)

27.1 If the governing body provides extended school facilities or before or after school activities directly under the supervision or management of school staff, the school's arrangements for child protection as written in this policy shall apply.

27.2 Where services or activities are provided separately by another body, either on or off school site, the governing body will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place for safeguarding children and child protection and there are arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate.

This policy was ratified on ...October '18.....

and will be reviewed on ...September '19.....

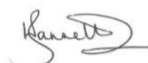
Signed by the Headteacher



Chair of Governors



Designated Person (if appropriate)



Appendix A

Four categories of abuse

Physical Abuse - may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Neglect – is the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development.

It may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter including exclusion from home or abandonment
- Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- Ensure adequate supervision including the use of inadequate care-givers
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to a child’s basic emotional needs

Emotional Abuse - Is the persistent emotional maltreatment so as to cause severe and adverse effects on a child’s emotional development.

It may involve conveying to a child that they are:

- Worthless
- Unloved
- Inadequate
- Valued only insofar as they meet another persons needs

It may include:

- not giving the child opportunities to express their views
- deliberately silencing them
- ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate

It may also feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children including:

- interactions that are beyond the child’s developmental capability
- overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning
- preventing participation in normal social interaction

It may involve:

- Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another
- Serious bullying (including cyberbullying) causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger
- The exploitation or corruption of children

Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment although it may occur alone

Sexual Abuse – involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

This may involve:

- physical contact including assault by penetration (e.g. rape or oral sex)
- non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing
- non-contact activities involving:
 - children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images,
 - children in watching sexual activities
 - or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
 - grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Useful Contacts and links to further guidance

Bracknell Forest Council Education Safeguarding Manager Tel: 01344 354014

Bracknell Forest Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub Tel: 01344 352005

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Tel: 01344 351572

Emergency Duty Team (Out of hours) Tel: 01344 786543

Working Together to Safeguard Children (July 2018)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education (with effect from 3rd September 2018) –
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/741314/Keeping_Children_Safe_in_Education_3_September_2018_14.09.18.pdf

What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (Advice for Practitioners, March 2015) -
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf

DfE Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (May 2018)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-violence-and-sexual-harassment-between-children-in-schools-and-colleges>

Home Office Criminal Exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: County Lines guidance (July 2017)
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/626770/6_3505_HO_Child_exploitation_FINAL_web_2_.pdf

Multi Agency Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation (April 2016) –
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/512906/Multi_Agency_Statutory_Guidance_on_FGM_-_FINAL.pdf

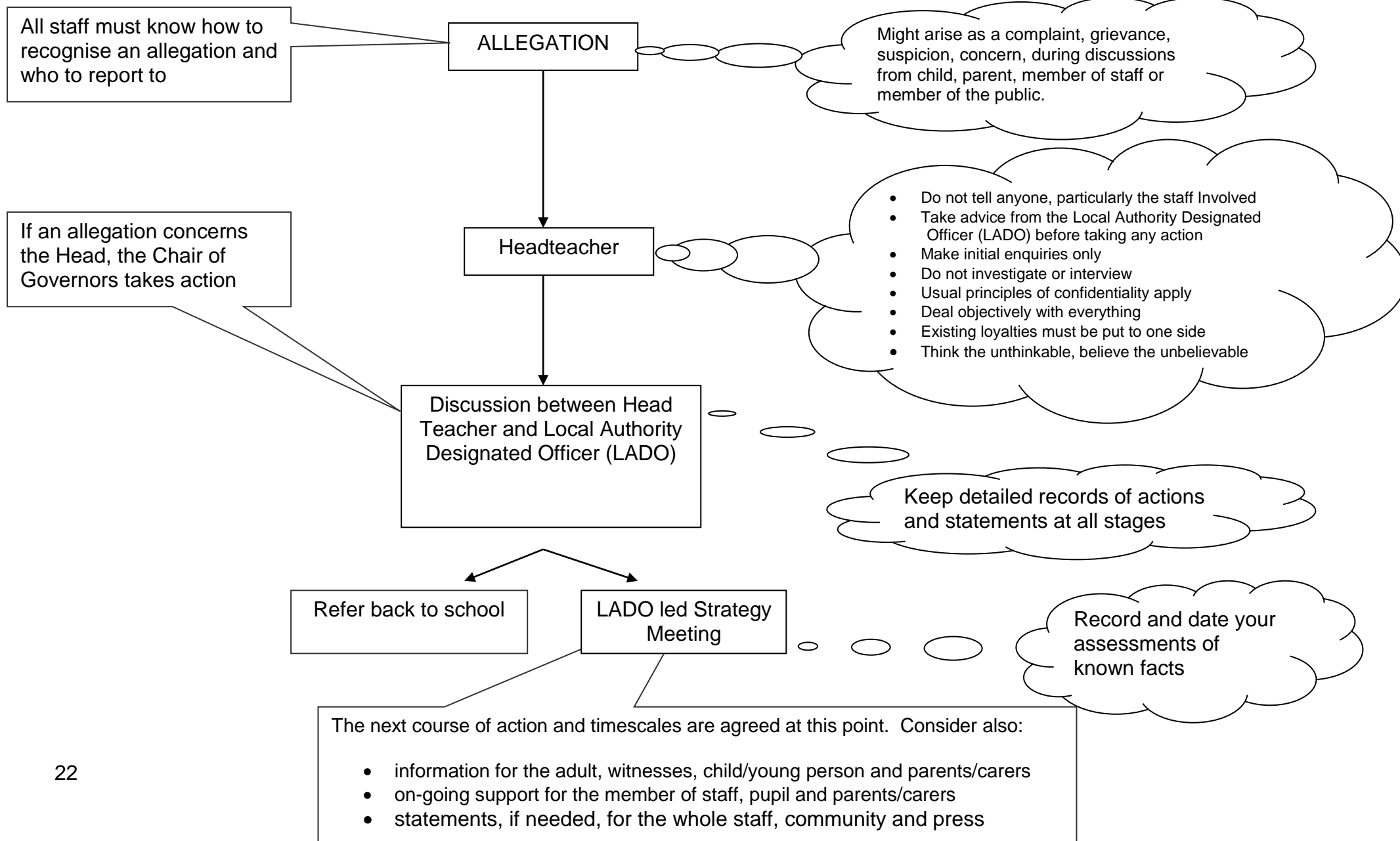
Berkshire Child Protection Procedures –
<http://berks.proceduresonline.com/bracknell/index.html>

Bracknell Forest Local Safeguarding Children Board – <http://www.bflscb.org.uk/>

Bracknell Forest LSCB Safeguarding Cue Card
<https://bflscb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/safeguarding-cue-card.pdf>

Managing an Allegation Against a Member of Staff in your Establishment

Appendix C



Revised guidance published: Working together to safeguard children 2018

Statutory guidance on inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in England

July 2018

This Department for Education (DfE) statutory guidance sets out what organisations and agencies who have functions relating to children must and should do to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children and young people under the age of 18 in England.

Our briefing highlights the key changes in the new 2018 edition. This guidance replaces *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (2015).

Background to the new guidance

This briefing outlines the main changes set out in the Department for Education statutory guidance [Working Together to Safeguard Children: a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children \(PDF\)](#). The new guidance follows a government consultation, launched in October 2017 which set out the changes needed to support the new system of multi-agency safeguarding arrangements established by the Children and Social Work Act 2017.

Additional Department for Education guidance also published

The Department for Education has also published transitional guidance and advice on information sharing for people who provide safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers.

[Working Together: transitional guidance: statutory guidance for Local Safeguarding Children Boards, local authorities, safeguarding partners, child death review partners, and the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel \(PDF\)](#).

[Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers \(PDF\)](#).

Key changes in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018

Assessing need and providing help

The guidance highlights specifically that "practitioners should, in particular, be alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan)
- is a young carer
- is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
- has returned home to their family from care
- is a privately fostered child".

The guidance also includes:

- a new section on referral highlighting that anyone with a concern about a child's welfare should make a referral to local authority children's social care
- a myth busting guide to information sharing
- a new section on assessment of disabled children and their carers; young carers; children in secure youth establishments;
- a new section on contextual safeguarding

Organisational responsibilities

The guidance includes a new section on "people in positions of trust" highlighting that "organisations and agencies working with children and families should have clear policies for dealing with allegations against people who work with children".

Other changes relate to:

- **All schools:** specifies that "this guidance applies in its entirety to all schools".
- **Early years and childcare:** there is a new requirement that they must "have and implement a policy and procedures to safeguard children".
- **Health:** a new section on "designated health professionals".
- New section on "**children's homes**".
- New section on "**Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements**" (MAPPA).

- **Voluntary, charity, social enterprise, faith-based organisations and private sectors:** Highlights that "all practitioners working in these organisations and agencies who are working with children and their families are subject to the same safeguarding responsibilities, whether paid or a volunteer". The guidance also highlights that: "charity trustees are responsible for ensuring that those benefiting from, or working with, their charity, are not harmed in any way through contact with it".

Multi-agency safeguarding arrangements

Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) will be replaced by "safeguarding partners"

Under the new legislation, three safeguarding partners (local authorities, chief officers of police, and clinical commissioning groups) must make arrangements to work together with relevant agencies (as they consider appropriate) to safeguard and protect the welfare of children in the area.

The geographical footprint for the new arrangements is based on local authority areas. Every local authority, clinical commissioning group and police force must be covered by a local safeguarding arrangement.

Safeguarding partners

- The 3 safeguarding partners should agree on ways to co-ordinate their safeguarding services; act as a strategic leadership group in supporting and engaging others; and implement local and national learning including from serious child safeguarding incidents.
- To fulfil this role, the three safeguarding partners must set out how they will work together and with any relevant agencies.
- All 3 safeguarding partners have equal and joint responsibility for local safeguarding arrangements.

Relevant agencies

Relevant agencies are those organisations and agencies whose involvement the safeguarding partners consider is required to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children. For local arrangements to be effective, they should engage organisations and agencies that can work in a collaborative way to provide targeted support to children and families as appropriate. The safeguarding partners must set out in their published arrangements which organisations and agencies they will be working with to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Schools, colleges and other educational providers

- All schools, colleges and other educational providers have duties in relation to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare.
- The safeguarding partners should make arrangements to allow all schools (including multi academy trusts), colleges and other educational providers, in the local area to be fully engaged, involved and included in the new safeguarding arrangements.
- It is expected that local safeguarding partners will name schools, colleges and other educational providers as relevant agencies.
- Once designated as a relevant agency, schools and colleges, and other educational providers, in the same way as other relevant agencies, are under a statutory duty to co-operate with the published arrangements.

Local and national child safeguarding practice reviews

The guidance sets out the process for new national and local reviews. The responsibility for how the system learns the lessons from serious child safeguarding incidents lies at a national level with the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel (the Panel) and at local level with the safeguarding partners. The Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel operates from 29 June 2018, and will consider all notifications of serious incidents.

Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel

- The Panel is responsible for identifying and overseeing the review of serious child safeguarding cases which, in its view, raise issues that are complex or of national importance.
- The Panel must decide whether it is appropriate to commission a national review of a case or cases
- The Panel must set up a pool of potential reviewers who can undertake national reviews, a list of whom must be publicly available.

Local safeguarding partners

- Local safeguarding partners must make arrangements to identify and review serious child safeguarding cases which, in their view, raise issues of importance in relation to their area.
- A copy of the rapid review should be sent to the Panel who decide on whether it is appropriate to commission a national review of a case or cases.
- The safeguarding partners are responsible for commissioning and supervising reviewers for local reviews.

Information on the rapid review process and criteria, and guidance safeguarding partners must consider is also included.

Child death reviews

The guidance replaces the requirement for LSCBs to ensure that child death reviews are undertaken by a child death overview panel (CDOP) with the requirement for "**child death review partners**" (consisting of local authorities and any clinical commissioning groups for the local area) to make arrangements to review child deaths.

The guidance:

- specifies that "child death review partners may, if they consider it appropriate, model their child death review structures and processes on the current Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) framework"
- specifies there should be reviews of all deaths children normally resident in the local area and, if they consider it appropriate, for any non-resident child who has died in their area.
- specifies that reviews have "the intention of learning what happened and why, and preventing future child deaths" and that "the information gathered ... may help child death review partners to identify modifiable factors that could be altered to prevent future deaths." (replacing the previous wording that set out that CDOPs should look to determine "whether the death was deemed preventable")
- sets out that "further guidance will be published on child death reviews".

The guidance has two appendices:

- Appendix A: Glossary
- Appendix B: Further sources of information including: Department for Education guidance; guidance issued by other government departments and agencies, and guidance issued by external organisation

Read the Department for Education guidance

Department for Education (2018) [Working Together to Safeguard Children: a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children \(PDF\)](#).

London: Department for Education.

**Contact the NSPCC's Knowledge and Information Service with any questions
about child protection or related topics:**

Tel: 0808 800 5000 | Email: help@nspcc.org.uk | Twitter: [@NSPCCpro](https://twitter.com/NSPCCpro)

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